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BERLIN TO MEET U. S. TERMS IN ANSWER

Advices Received Indicate Favorable Reply from Germany.

FIRST DEFINITE NEWS.

Exact Nature of Gerald's Message Not Divulged, But Its Contents Made Officials Optimistic.

Washington, June 28.—A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in today's state department advices from Berlin.

The advices came from Ambassador Gerard and were the first of a definite nature received since the American note reached the German foreign office.

The exact nature of the ambassador's message was not divulged. His dispatch was of sufficient detail, however, to put officials in an optimistic attitude. It was communicated at once to President Wilson at the summer White House at Cornish.

Ambassador Gerard based his observations on the favorable effect which the visit of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, emissary of Count Bernstorff, produced on Berlin officials.

Dr. Gerard was understood by Ambassador Gerard to have reported that public opinion in the United States had been growing more and more favorable to Germany when the sinking of the Lusitania undid what had been accomplished. Gerard made it clear also that the United States did not want war, but wanted a satisfactory reply to its representations.

German officials are eager, according to Ambassador Gerard's report, to give such an answer, but at the same time they have made it clear that Germany cannot make any concessions which would destroy the effectiveness of the submarine as an offensive weapon.

It is understood Germany is trying to find some method by which Americans traveling on ships primarily used for passenger traffic shall be safe while the submarine continues to be used in attacking belligerent freight ships carrying chiefly contraband.

Just what proposal Germany will make to accomplish that object, officials here cannot conjecture; but from the fact that Germany seems to be willing to safeguard the rights of Americans who travel on ships of any nationality primarily engaged in passenger traffic, an adherence to the principles expressed in the American note—the non-combatants should be immune from attack—would seem, in the opinion of officials here, to be recognized.

No information has been received on what the attitude of Germany will be toward assuming liability for loss of American lives on the Lusitania, but the feeling prevails that if a satisfactory arrangement can be made as to the future Germany will suggest a basis for a favorable adjustment of the Lusitania case as well.

SLATON WILLING TO LET MATTERS DROP

Says That He Expected to Ask County Authorities Not to Prosecute Mob Members.

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—No untoward incident occurred today at the suburban home of former Gov. John M. Slaton and, so far as the authorities could learn, there were no further rumors of attempts at violence by those opposed to the commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank. The military guard was maintained, however, and there was no intimidation when it would be withdrawn.

The former governor said tonight he expected to request the Fulton county authorities tomorrow not to prosecute the 26 men arrested at his home early Saturday morning and now held in the county jail. He said that no good could come from prosecution and added that the men probably were misguided by other persons who had not been apprehended. Few of the prisoners have offered explanations of their presence near the Slaton estate. Several said they had been fishing in a nearby stream, while one asserted he had set out to purchase cattle in the neighborhood.

ARRESTED NEAR SLATON'S HOME

Thirty Men Now in the Atlanta Prison.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—Four men arrested between last midnight and dawn by the militia guarding former Governor Slaton's country home, were placed in the county jail today and are held pending action by the military authorities. It was stated that the men were found in the road near the Slaton estate and failed to explain the reasons for their presence there to the satisfaction of the militiamen. No arms were found on the men, it was said.

Officers of the guard reported there was no evidence of disorder within the zone under martial law during last night. It was stated at Mr. Slaton's home today that the former governor plans to leave Atlanta within a few days on a vacation trip to the Pacific coast.

With the twenty-six men arrested near the Slaton estate Saturday, thirty men now are held in the county jail here awaiting action of the military authorities. No formal charge has been placed against any of them, according to jail officials.

LAUNCH ASSAULT UPON INCOME TAX

Attorneys for Dodge Brothers File Attack—Three Main Reasons.

Washington, June 26.—Papers were filed here today in the first attack in the supreme court on the constitutionality of the federal income tax, which promises to be the most important case before the court next term. Counsel for John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge of Detroit filed a brief argument attacking the surtax on income of individuals.

Three main reasons were assigned for claiming the surtax provision of the law is invalid. Stockholders in corporations, it is asserted when computing their surtaxes, were subjected to liability for the gains and profits of the corporations which have not been divided or distributed.

"To tax a stockholder on prospective dividends which he may never receive can only be properly characterized as so utterly absurd as to induce levity," the brief declares.

It is charged also that the provision vests in the secretary of the treasury an arbitrary power of determination without a hearing, whether any corporation has accumulated a greater undivided surplus than is reasonable for the needs of the business.

A third reason is that the provision permits corporations to accumulate and withhold from surtax such part of their profits as may be reasonably necessary for the needs and purposes of the business and does not accord such business privileges to individuals and partnerships. It is urged that corporations are thus favored by a "most invidious discrimination."

To Return Jackson's Flag.

Springfield Ill., June 28.—A legislative bill providing for return to the women of New Orleans of a flag presented to Gen. Jackson and captured in 1863 by Illinois troops was signed by Governor Dunne today.

The Governor also signed a bill creating the Vicksburg military statute commission and appropriating \$50,000 for erection in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss. of statues of U. S. Grant and other generals from Illinois who participated in the siege of Vicksburg.

Another Slide on Canal.

Panama, June 28.—A slide on the West side of the Culebra Cut section of the Panama Canal has closed the channel of ships with a draft of more than 26 feet.

The slide, though temporary, is regarded as the forerunner of an important earth movement along the entire west bank for a distance of 4,000 feet, north of Contractors Hill, and 1,500 feet back from the canal axis, including a large section of Zion Hill.

Exiled President Dead.

Lima, Peru, June 28.—News has been received here of the death in Iquique, Chile of Guillermo Billinghurst, former President of Peru.

Guillermo Billinghurst was elected President in September, 1912. In February, 1914, he was deposed in a revolution and subsequently exiled.

CAN NOT LEGALLY STOP SALE MUNITIONS OF WAR

Considered Unneutral to Stop Exportation of Arms.

PRESIDENT HAS NO POWER

The Views on the Subject as Expressed by State Department Officials.

Washington Special to Charlotte Observer, June 27.—President Wilson is besought by all sorts of people who would get their products to foreign countries or various sorts of supplies from abroad. A great horde of people would stop the shipment of arms and munitions of war. The President is trying to be neutral. It would be considered unneutral to stop the exportation of arms.

German sympathizers and a small band of peace-by-any-route advocates would interfere with the sale to Great Britain and her allies of arms, horses, mules, uniforms and other munitions of war. The peace people claim that the sale of such things will prolong the war.

"There is no power in the Executive to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents," is the position of the state department on this subject.

"The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute. It has never been the policy of this government to prevent the shipment of arms or ammunition into belligerent territory except in the case of neighboring American republics, and then only when civil strife prevailed. Even to this extent the belligerents in the present conflict when they are neutrals, have never, so far as the records disclose, limited the sales of munitions of war. It is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and munitions furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war and in the recent Balkan war to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation."

The German ambassador, speaking for his government, notified the state department, last December, that "under the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies, from or through neutral territory."

The United States has lent its influence toward equal treatment for all belligerents in the matter of purchasing arms and ammunition of private persons in the United States.

There can be no just complaint against the course of the President on this score.

It is estimated that about \$14,000,000 in arms and ammunition have been shipped to the allies. Great Britain so dominates the seas that the Germans and Austrians cannot get anything from this country to their ports.

The following statement was printed in the reports of the department of commerce today, showing to what extent the allies have relied on American horses and mules:

"The European war has made a phenomenal demand upon the United States for animals, and when the war is ended this demand will be continued as horses and mules will be needed for agricultural purposes throughout Europe."

"The annual shipment abroad of horses for several years past has been 28,000, average value \$142, and the shipment of mules has been 5,000, valued at \$150 each."

"During the ten months of the war the exportation of horses has reached 215,759, valued at \$47,783,848, or about \$220 each, and 29,229 mules, valued at \$7,783,014, or more than \$190 a head."

Alabama Sued Bank for \$100,000 Shortage and Gets 1-Cent Verdict.

Montgomery, Ala., June 28.—After being out nearly 36 hours the jury in the case of the state of Alabama against the Montgomery Savings Bank for \$100,000, brought in a verdict of one cent in favor of the state. The state was suing for money alleged to have been paid out to Theodore Lacy, now serving a prison term for defalcation of state convict department funds.

HUERTA ARRESTED; RELEASED ON BOND

Charged With Conspiring to Incite Revolution.

DO NOT DEMONSTRATE.

Mexicans Intended to Greet Former Leader's Train, But Think Better of It.

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Charges of conspiring to incite a revolution against a friendly country were filed today against Gen. Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, who has been placed under arrest at Newman, N. M., by federal authorities. Similar charges were filed against Gen. Pascual Orozco, who had been arrested at the same time.

Huerta was released tonight on \$15,000 bond and Orozco on \$7,500. Huerta, who arrived here today, was detained by United States authorities. Upon his arrival federal officials, who accompanied by United States cavalrymen, had met Huerta's party at Newman, N. M., escorted Huerta to the federal building for a conference.

Later the general and his party were taken to Fort Bliss where, it was said, they would be detained, pending advices from Washington.

Detained with Huerta is Gen. Pascual Orozco, who, with Maj. Luis Fuentes, a son-in-law of Huerta, had gone to Newman, N. M., by automobile to meet General Huerta, Fuentes and Victor Huerta, a son, traveling with the general, were not detained. United States officials were silent regarding future action pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. Other observers, however, freely expressed the belief that today's action of United States authorities would have an important bearing on Mexican developments and might effectively put an end to rumors of a new revolutionary movement.

MEXICANS WON'T COMMENT.

A public demonstration in Juarez about the hour Huerta's train was due to reach this city, ended as suddenly as it began. There were hurried conferences among Mexican leaders on both sides of the Rio Grande. Many guardedly admitted that Huerta's detention was of the utmost importance, but none would comment on its possible effect on Mexico.

Americans were freer in their comment. They review the recent activity along the border of the adherents of the Cientifico party in Mexico, including the disbursement of considerable sums of money for a variety of purposes, the discovery of machine guns and rifles in an El Paso warehouse, owned by a member of that party, and the appearance of Gen. Yuez Salazar in western Chihuahua. They recalled the activities of Generals Orozco and Salazar in the recent anti-Madero revolution and their subsequent service during the Huerta regime.

For several days there have been persistent reports that June 28 has been fixed for the date of far-reaching developments in Juarez in connection with the so-called revolutionary movement. Some observers professed to see a close relation between this movement and the arrival of General Huerta. They expressed the opinion that his detention had prevented such a consummation by removing the possibility of General Huerta's participation in such a movement, despite his declaration that he had no intention of attempting to cross into Mexico.

The accused men were taken before George Oliver, United States commissioner and their bonds approved and the date for their hearing fixed. Surety was furnished by Isaac and Frank Alderete, Max Moye, Rodolfo Cruz and R. E. Thomason. General Huerta was driven to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Luis Fuentes. Orozco was taken to the home of friends.

NO WELCOME FOR HIM.

Instead of being given an enthusiastic welcome by his supporters, many of whom had gathered at the border, Huerta reached El Paso in custody of federal officers and under guard of 25 United States troopers. The former Mexican Executive and

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANS DISCOVER U. S. STAND

Learn From Gerhard That People of United States Are Much Moved.

Berlin, June 27.—It is learned that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard's report to the officials charged with drafting the German answer to the American note indicated the serious nature of the situation.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was sent to Berlin by the German ambassador at Washington to indicate to the German government the real attitude of the American government and people. He reported that the sentiment in the United States had been somewhat more favorable from the German viewpoint and particularly more favorable regarding the prohibition of the export of munitions to the allies. The sinking of the Lusitania, however, undid all this.

The state of feeling in the United States at the present time, he explained, was such that it would not be satisfied with unnecessary delay in the answer nor with an answer which appeared to be evasive or failed to meet the issue squarely.

CROWD HISSES GOVERNOR SLATON

Tense Moments Mark Inauguration Ceremony of Georgia's New Governor.

Atlanta, June 26.—At a luncheon given this afternoon by the Rotary Club of Macon in honor of Georgia's new governor, Nat E. Harris, inaugurated today, John M. Slaton, the retiring governor, referred to the case of Leo M. Frank, his action in which evoked a hostile demonstration against his in the closing days of his administration.

"Honest people may disagree with me, na honest man," said the former governor, "but we realize that we must be measured by our conscience. Two thousand years ago another governor washed his hands of a case and turned over a Jew to a mob. For 2,000 years that governor's name has been accursed. If today another Jew were lying in his grave because I had failed to do my duty I would all through life find his blood on my hands and would consider myself an assassin through cowardice."

During the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol there were several tense moments. When Governor Slaton approached the new governor to deliver into his hands the great seal of the state, a few hisses were heard from the crowded galleries. G. Ogden Persons, president of the state senate, rapped sharply with his gavel. The hisses continued and Governor Slaton paused. President Persons rapped again and the hisses ceased. He warned the spectators that they must be in order or the galleries would be cleared.

Instantly there was a tumult of applause.

Leaving the capitol the crowd surged in on the former governor and had to be held back by the militia. Hisses and shouts greeted his ears. Some one yelled "Traitor" and another called him "King of the Jews."

Editors and Printers meet at Chick Springs.

Chick Springs Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 28.—More than a half hundred editors and other newspaper workers were present tonight when the 41st annual meeting of the South Carolina Press Association was called to order by Ed H. DeCamp of Gaffney. The invocation was offered by the Rev. W. P. Jacobs. The addresses of welcome and the responses were dispensed with. There is a full program for the sessions tomorrow.

British Ship is Sunk Off Coast of Ireland by German Submarine.

London, June 28.—The British steamship Indrani, 3,640 tons gross, was sunk Sunday by a German submarine southwest of Tuskar, Ireland. The crew was saved.

The Indrani on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic left New York May 28 and arrived at Glasgow June 19. She was 361 feet long.

Tuskar Rock is an islet off the southeast coast of Wexford county in St. George's channel.

Italy Breaks With Turkey.

Paris, June 28.—Announcement was made at the French ministry of war today that, according to the Italian press, Italy has broken diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy, it is added, will send troops to the Dardanelles.

IMPORTERS SEEK ACTION AT ONCE

Bring Pressure Against British Blockade.

PROMISE TO TAKE STEPS.

Lansing Said to Have Given Assurances That State Department is on Alert.

Washington, June 26.—Pressure of a formal and organized character was exerted today on the United States government to secure from Great Britain a modification of the embargo in all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

Twenty members of a committee appointed by more than 1,000 American importers laid before Secretary Lansing and other state department officials a petition setting forth that Great Britain has "studiously avoided" answering the American note of March 30; that in the meantime valuable time has been lost in preparing for future business, and that the general effect had been harmful to the "long established trade in this country."

The importers pleaded for "an uninterrupted supply of American owned merchantmen whether the same has been paid for, contracted for, or may be contracted for," and the unrestricted right to ship non-contraband goods through neutral countries to or from Germany.

In a statement issued by the importers after their conference, it was revealed that Secretary Lansing had "expressed a determination on the part of both of the President and himself to do all in their power to aid the importers in securing the rights to which they are entitled under the law of nations and by treaty obligations."

The effect of today's conference will not be apparent for several days. Secretary Lansing took the facts presented by the importers under consideration and will communicate with President Wilson.

It has already been announced that the state department for many weeks has been preparing further representations to Great Britain asking for a modification of the so-called blockade. The President, however, has been unwilling to complicate the situation while the delicate negotiations with Germany were in progress.

REPORT BY MARTIN ON LIQUOR SEIZED

Thousands of Bottles and Kegs of Intoxicants Taken Up to June 15.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 26.—According to a report received at the office of Governor Manning from Sheriff Martin of Charleston county, thousands of bottles and other receptacles of intoxicants have been confiscated by the constabulary in Charleston up to June 15. The following is the list:

Eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-three bottles beer, 30 kegs and half barrels beer, 14 quarts brandy, 102 bottles peach and honey, 23 bottles champagne, 44 bottles cordial, 52 quarts gin, 3,693 half-pints gin, 58 quarts Vermouth, 16 quarts cream dement, 201 gallon jugs whiskey, 1,013 quarts whiskey, 169 pints whiskey, 7,486 half-pints whiskey, 121 pints wine, 342 quarts wine, 109 half-pints wine, 2 5-gallon demijohns wine, 5 15-gallon kegs wine, 1 20-gallon keg wine, 1 10-gallon keg wine, 3 barrels wine, 1 25-gallon keg whiskey, 1 20-gallon keg whiskey, 2 15-gallon kegs whiskey, 1 10-gallon keg whiskey, 20 kegs containing 313 gallons whiskey, 1 keg gin, 76 pints tonic, 21 bottles bitters, 14 quarts Vigolix, 11 half-pints ale, 2 kegs bounce, 6 quarts cordial, 82 half-pints ale and stout, 33 pints ale, 2,085 beer and whiskey glasses.

Parents and Wife Call to See Frank.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 26.—Leo M. Frank was visited at the prison farm here today by his parents of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his wife. This was the first visit by members of his family since he arrived here early last Monday after a secret trip from the jail at Atlanta.